

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, 1880.

About Shooting Husband.

Some one, in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Times, is wicked enough in this Christmas season to hope that some one may shoot William Sprague to give his wife the divorce she seeks without public scandal.

It must be the Christmas dinner which has disordered this commentator's judgment and temper with his stomach.

Everybody knows a bit of indigestion sends an undue quantity of blood to the head, and so it comes that naturally the most amiable people get a murderous impulse and do as they see fit.

It is clear to us that if one of this pair must be shot to save the scandal of the exposure of the sins of both, or either, it should be the madam.

We thought we were disposed to go as far as the farthest in paying homage to women and in saving the precious creature from the rough things of life.

We believe in giving them the best of everything and in putting ourselves to no end of inconvenience on their account.

But really, there are some occasions on which we object to being shot for their sins, and we candidly think that Mr. Sprague has reached a climax in his relations to Mrs. Sprague, in which he is excusable in leaving her to stand alone.

It is not called upon to offer himself as a sacrifice to her—either for her sake or the public's. We quite fail to comprehend the idea of the Times that, because the trial of the divorce suit between these people will furnish a noisome dish of scandal to the public, therefore Mr. Sprague should submit to be divorced—or shot.

Our comprehension, we admit, is often not first-class: if it was, doubtless we would see wisdom in many things we would have read and find very foolish.

But why on earth—can anybody tell us—should a man let his good name be taken away by confessing to the scandalous allegations of a woman which he declares are false—even if she is his wife; and this to save the public sensibilities?

If the public does not wish to be shocked—let the public avoid reading the revelations; and if the state thinks that harm is done to the public by permitting it to have an opportunity of reading such matters, let the state declare and enact that the trials shall be secret.

But do not let us be so silly as to provide a method by which a divorce may be sought—and the only method—and then call for the shooting of the husband who resists the suit.

Mr. Sprague is right to resist his wife's demand, if he denies her allegations; and he would not be a man worthy of respect if he did not.

It is a husband's duty to cherish and protect his wife in every way while she lives with him. But when she leaves him, and lives lewdly, and falsely charges him with lewdness, she forfeits all right to expect from him consideration or mercy.

If Mrs. Sprague is guilty, as charged, she ought to be killed. If the law was in accord here with public sentiment, she would be. We are willing to say further that if Mr. Sprague is guilty, as she charges, he ought to meet a like fate.

And if Senzora Conking is guilty, as he alleges and the public believe, he ought to be boiled alive. We think we represent public sentiment in assigning these punishments.

Colonel McClure's Discoveries. Mr. McClure comes back from his Southern trip very much impressed by the fact that the sentiment of the white population is so much more tolerant of the negro there than here, and that he is so much better off there in every way.

It is strange indeed that here, where a political party has, as a chief part of its capital, its pretended devotion to the interest of the negro and denunciation of the Southern people as his oppressor, the fact is that many of the avenues of labor are closed to him while there all are open.

posted on its variations and take advantage of them, and to make speedy delivery; so that the growth of cotton manufacture in the South will keep pace with the growth in population and capital, but is not likely to greatly outstrip it.

The Northern manufacturers will not move their mills down there. Ten years ago Mr. Sprague was taken with the idea which Col. McClure now advances, and bought a great water power at Columbia, S. C.

Nothing was done, however, as probably reflection showed the fact that at present the South is not in condition to compete with the North in the Northern market.

But her growth in manufacturing industry, if it is not to be so rapid as Col. McClure declares, will yet be certain and great.

CONSIDERABLE sport is being made of the clergy of Montreal because after their fierce denunciation of Sara Bernhardt and their severe censorship of the plays she plays her audience was immense, and her ovation enthusiastic.

They are blamed with extensively advertising and largely contributing to the success of an exhibition which they had held up to public reprobation as immoral.

And yet it is difficult to see what other course the reverend clergy could take if they believe as they pretend to about this woman and her works.

If preachers are not to condemn what they believe to be great public vices then are their lips to be sealed on the very questions with which preachers ought to have the most to do.

There is a kind of preaching about public offenses that is demoralizing, but to call public attention to public evils in a seemly way is the duty of the clergy and the press, even though by so doing they may advertise them, as both are often blamed for doing.

In such cases the fault lies not with the censors of public morals, but with a depraved public appetite which is addicted to indulgence in viciousness by public notice of it.

If there be carrion in the field the birds do not like it to have a right to be warned of the polluted atmosphere; for those who will fly into it, as soon as there is notice of its whereabouts, neither the press nor the pulpit is responsible.

We say this generally and not with reference to the case of the Montreal clergy, for when an attack upon any form of public amusement is misguided and inordinate the result will always be a disastrous public rebuke of the assailant; but to refrain from attacking a public wrong lest notice of it may direct patronage to it is the height of folly as it is of cowardice.

MINOR TOPICS. THRESHES SING AND VIOLETS bloomed in "Merrie England," last Saturday. AFTER the fierce ecclesiastical denunciation of Bernhardt's appearance in Montreal was the occasion of a magnificent ovation. The elite thronged her audience. She was encircled, banqueted, cheered, and had a \$3,200 house. She will not prosecute the preachers.

Mr. Lucas, the Indian farm instructor at Prince Albert, Northwest territory, reports that his mission is a success. There are between four and five hundred Indians under his charge and these, he reports, are making good progress in agricultural pursuits.

THE recent billiard match between Slosson and Vignaux seems to give a reasonable ground for the general complaint of experts that no American can play a winning game in Paris. Vignaux won through a reversal by the referee of his own decision.

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Col. McClure makes, and it should not be a surprise to him, or any one, for it has often been told. Probably it will be told many times more before it is actually realized, for it takes very long to instruct a people against their preconceptions and prejudices; nothing could more clearly prove this than this proof we now have that Col. McClure and nearly all his readers are really surprised to hear what every person well informed about the South has known to be a fact for many years.

Col. McClure has great expectations of the South and they are well justified; but in considering the probable rapidity of the growth of its cotton manufacturing interests he naturally becomes somewhat too enthusiastic. He believes that ten years will see the chief seat of this manufacture in the South, where the staple grows and the water power exists, and the climate is mild and the soil fertile.

We had a like conception ten years ago after a trip through Georgia and the Carolinas. Many mills have since been built there, but still the Northern mills are able to compete with them. There are other elements to be considered in the cost of manufacture beside the transportation of the raw material and the cheapness of power; and the North has to offset the South's advantages, a greater abundance of skilled labor and nearness to market for the manufactured products.

The last especially controls the situation now. As long as the market of the goods made in the North, obviously it does not matter greatly whether the cotton or the cotton goods are transported North. If it costs more to press the cotton for long transportation, and injures somewhat the fibre, it also costs more to insure and carry the more valuable and bulky manufactured article. And, outside the question of transportation cost, there is a great advantage to a manufacturer in being near his market.

your heart be also?" and, as the lady left her last husband an income of a hundred thousand a year, the wits are busy with the epiphany.

CLEMENT C. MOORE, who wrote the popular poem, "Twas the Night Before Christmas," was a distinguished scholar and a professor of Oriental and Greek literature, had printed Hebrew and Greek lexicons as well as a volume of poems, but his name will go down to future generations as the author of this sprightly bit of rhyme and his reputation rests on it.

Old Hanns Everett of Fort Valley Ga., died last week aged 103. Miss Grace Daggett, of New Haven, died at 92. A. H. McGowan, of Freeville, O., by being thrown from his buggy, at 95. Mary Studly of Bremen Pa., at 106. Joshua Shores of Wausauing, Pa., just after he celebrated his centennial birthday with great éclat, and Benjamin Brownfield, at Uniontown, Pa., aged 102. Mrs. Baird of Troy, Wis., was 108 years of age when she died on Tuesday. Her mother died at the age of 102, and her sister lived to see 105.

LOSS TO PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS. Suspension of the Farmers' Fertilizing Company of Philadelphia. A failure, which will fall heavily upon many farmers throughout the state, is that of the Farmers' Fertilizing company of Philadelphia. The liabilities are placed at \$157,000, and the assets at \$140,000.

The company originated in 1871, when several wealthy farmers got a notion to start a fertilizer business. They bought land and fertilizer, and disposed of them at cheaper rates than other companies could. The plan was to sell the stock in small quantities to farmers, the stockholders to have the privilege of purchasing at cost.

In other words, it was a sort of cooperative concern. The company started in 1872 with a capital of \$50,000, having paid \$20,000 for a manufactory. The financial crash of the following year crippled them, and owing to a reduction in the price of fertilizers, they were obliged to extend their works in order to manufacture in large quantities and compete with other manufacturers.

This cost \$50,000. Since then the company has been struggling along with but very indifferent success, until now the suspension is announced. Thirty thousand dollars have been advanced by the directors for the concern, and the rest is due to banks and brokers and private individuals, mostly farmers, for loans varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000. In the assets the factory is valued at \$50,000.

HE DID NOT DIE. Mr. William Carney of Erie, was under the hallucination that he would die at 2 a. m., Friday. He says he had a vision on Sunday last in which he was told of his approaching death. He took to his bed, although apparently healthy, and continued sinking and growing feebler as the time drew nigh. Friday morning he made his will and was prepared for death by Bishop Mullen, the Catholic prelate of this diocese. His house was filled with people watching the result.

But, alas! the death prophecy turned out to be a fizzle. Mr. Carney is still alive, manifested at the failure of the miracle, which his friends attributed to the officiousness of Judge Galbraith and Dr. Brand. They believe that the will of God would have been carried out but for the timely intervention of the physicians. The judge persuaded Carney's brother to turn back the hands of the clock two hours and the doctor administered an opiate at midnight which obscured morbid matters from the would-be corpse for six hours. Carney denounces the fraud practised upon him as infamous.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. The National Guard will go to the inauguration. Latta has seemed the free transportation. Hontzlake, Clearfield county, is seized with scarlet fever, eighteen children having died there from it in a single day.

Sixty horses have been destroyed by floods at Liberty. Eight persons were killed, and damage to the amount of \$70,000 was done.

1,000,000 gallons of water escaped from the Easton reservoir through a leak one foot in diameter. Whether it went one foot or not.

The attempt has been made again in Mills county to domesticate wild turkeys with the result that when the wild fowl came of age they coaxed the brazen poultry to the woods.

The people of Lock Haven are very anxious to have a town clock, and the Journal proposes to raise one-third of the cost of one by a popular subscription provided the county will raise one-third and the city the other third.

The commissioners of Allegheny county have given notice that application will be made to the Legislature for an act to indemnify the county in the amounts paid for property destroyed by the typhoid fever of 1872. Allegheny has settled the claims upon her for these losses, and will not deal directly with the Legislature.

STATE ITEMS. An unusually long list of Christmas casualties and crimes will be found on our first page to-day.

It was a merry Christmas all over the country. The people had sleighing, skating, feasting and going to church in every section.

A Milwaukee saloon keeper named Seward struck a rowdy named Jim O'Donnell with a keg mallet and fatally wounded him. Seward claims that O'Donnell grossly insulted his wife.

Just known. One of the wealthiest and best known cattle men of the West, was killed at East Bijon, Cal., near Deer Trail, his home, by being thrown from a carriage by a runaway team.

In Charlottesville, Va., a negro named Jones, preferring death to further incarceration, hanged himself to a tree and himself to death in his prison cell, by saturating them with coal oil before he put the match to his clothes.

TOBACCO.

The New York Market Last Week—Trade Notes.

U. S. Tobacco Journal. The leaf market has never been characterized by any activity during Christmas and New Year weeks, and the week about to close has been no exception.

Those who have bought '80 Connecticut and New York state are seemingly in high glee over their bargains. They claim that in the '80 Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin there is so little good stock that manufacturers will be compelled to fall back upon their stock—viz., the '80 Connecticut and New York state.

To some extent they are justified in making this claim; but we fear that all the better grades of the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin crops will be sold at a loss.

The transactions of the week may be summarized as follows: Pennsylvania—Crop '79: 250 cases; wrappers, 37 1/2 to 45 cents; running medium, 16 cents; fine, 19 1/2 cents; fillers, 7 to 8 cents.

Connecticut—Crop '79: 350 cases; mostly medium wrappers at 37 1/2 to 45 cents; 25 cases extra fine wrappers at 40 cents.

Ohio—Crop '79: 85 cases running 10 cents. State and Wisconsin—Crop '79. No sales reported. Havana—Market and prices unchanged. Sales about 7500 bales.

Gano's Report. Sales of seed leaf tobacco, reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, Nos. 84 and 86 Wall street, New York, for the week ending December 27, 1880: With the approach of the holiday season, as usual, the market for seed leaf tobacco, Pennsylvania fillers, 7c; assorted, 12c; 20c; 25c; 30c; 35c; 40c; 45c; 50c; 55c; 60c; 65c; 70c; 75c; 80c; 85c; 90c; 95c; 100c; 105c; 110c; 115c; 120c; 125c; 130c; 135c; 140c; 145c; 150c; 155c; 160c; 165c; 170c; 175c; 180c; 185c; 190c; 195c; 200c; 205c; 210c; 215c; 220c; 225c; 230c; 235c; 240c; 245c; 250c; 255c; 260c; 265c; 270c; 275c; 280c; 285c; 290c; 295c; 300c; 305c; 310c; 315c; 320c; 325c; 330c; 335c; 340c; 345c; 350c; 355c; 360c; 365c; 370c; 375c; 380c; 385c; 390c; 395c; 400c; 405c; 410c; 415c; 420c; 425c; 430c; 435c; 440c; 445c; 450c; 455c; 460c; 465c; 470c; 475c; 480c; 485c; 490c; 495c; 500c; 505c; 510c; 515c; 520c; 525c; 530c; 535c; 540c; 545c; 550c; 555c; 560c; 565c; 570c; 575c; 580c; 585c; 590c; 595c; 600c; 605c; 610c; 615c; 620c; 625c; 630c; 635c; 640c; 645c; 650c; 655c; 660c; 665c; 670c; 675c; 680c; 685c; 690c; 695c; 700c; 705c; 710c; 715c; 720c; 725c; 730c; 735c; 740c; 745c; 750c; 755c; 760c; 765c; 770c; 775c; 780c; 785c; 790c; 795c; 800c; 805c; 810c; 815c; 820c; 825c; 830c; 835c; 840c; 845c; 850c; 855c; 860c; 865c; 870c; 875c; 880c; 885c; 890c; 895c; 900c; 905c; 910c; 915c; 920c; 925c; 930c; 935c; 940c; 945c; 950c; 955c; 960c; 965c; 970c; 975c; 980c; 985c; 990c; 995c; 1000c.

Among the many evils which afflict the tobacco crop, white veins are the most serious and damaging. A vein leaf makes an unsightly wrapper, causing the cigar maker to reject it even if satisfactory in other respects.

It is often thick, leathery and greasy, burning badly. In short, for a cigar leaf it is worthless and every tobacco grower should be careful to avoid producing such an article.

White veins are a question often asked, but seldom, I think correctly answered. Having investigated this subject carefully for many years, I have come to the following conclusion: White veins are not the result of any peculiar condition of the soil, but are generally the result of a lack of proper fertilizers.

There are many persons who suppose that a dry cure will produce white veins, and this is probably the basis of the opinion, held by many packers, that the 1880 crop would be veiny, from the fact that we have had a long dry season.

But the 1880 crop has fewer white veins than any that has been raised in the valley for many years. There are growers who never have white veins in their crops, no matter what the curing season is, while neighboring cultivators will often and again have very veiny crops, although cured under similar conditions with the more fortunate growers.

White veins are caused by an imperfect growth of the plant and an immature leaf, and are generally the result of a lack of proper fertilizers.

A lack of proper fertilizers is the starting point of all these evils. Late sowing, high topping and careless cultivation will almost certainly result in white veins, or in fact any one of the above mentioned evils, and the result will be an unfavorable result.

The growers should use fertilizers that contain all the elements of plant food required by the tobacco crop, combined in the right proportions, and in such forms that they can be readily taken up by the plant.

While during October only one New York city internal revenue district showed a falling off in receipts from cigars (a falling off of \$2,115.15) as compared with September, both districts show a decrease for the month of October, the decrease being \$20,115.24, but compared with November, 1879, an increase of \$46,908.15.

The cigar manufacturers of Chicago are coming out strongly for a reduction of the cigar tax to 85.

The tobacco crop has greatly improved all over the Yucata, Cuba, under the beneficent influence of the late rains. According to the several private reports which have been sent, the Havana leaf is so abundant and its quality so superior, that we must go some eight or ten years back to find another crop comparable to this.

SHOOTING AT COATESVILLE. A Lancaster County Man's Little Pistol. On Friday Downing Wright, who resides at Kinzer's Station and is employed as a repairman on the Pennsylvania railroad, paid a visit to Coatesville. While there he met Philip Higgins, a carpenter and builder in that town, and the two began drinking. They went to the saloon of Samuel Farnwell and while there Wright asked the crowd up to take a drink. The drinks amounted to 65 cents and Wright said he had but 50 cents in change.

He had a \$10 bill, and he told the saloon keeper that he would pay the remaining 15 cents at some future time. Farnwell said that would be all right and Wright and Higgins started down street. While walking along Higgins turned and said to Wright, "If you don't pay for those drinks I will have to call the police."

X-MAS 1880

GENERAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATION.

Good Weather and Good Times.

Feasting, Worshipping, Sleighting and Sporting. It was a quiet and a happy Christmas all around, and its observance was generally happy and prolonged.

There was quite a brisk snow-fall the night before Christmas, and those who were early next morning were not disappointed to find it continue.

The feathery flakes made Christmas all the merrier, and if the storm had the effect of keeping people in-doors and at home, where they best belong on Christmas, it was all the better for it.

The sleighing was good, and nearly every team in town was in service. The observance of the day, however, was most general at the fireside where, after all, its best celebration is to be found.

Never was its domestic keeping so universal as on Saturday, and there were few homes in Lancaster that had not their Christmas feast, their interchange of gifts and characteristic Christmas celebration.

The occasion was signalized by many family reunions, and not a few Lancasterians, out of town the greater part of the year, were seen here on Saturday. Even the inmates of the public institutions were not allowed to be unimpaired of the day, and at the children's home, the jail and the poor house, those who dwell therein were made happy by gifts of kindred.

In many of the churches had religious observance of the day and the Sunday-schools marked it with special celebrations. The saloons and hotels had free lunches and there was some little drinking and dancing, and a number of dancing societies and other public opportunities for a good time.

But, as noticed, the chief local celebration of the day was its private observance in thousands of homes made happy by its advent and rejoicing in its observance. The main features of the public celebrations will be found below noticed in detail.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Mary's Catholic.

The services at St. Mary's church on Christmas morning always have a peculiar and special interest, as well from the excellent character of the music as from the solemnity of the services which is materially enhanced by the early hour at which they take place, recalling to the mind of the devout worshiper and to that of the spectator that early in the morning there was no service of any kind.

It was largely attended and the exercises of unusual interest—the music, including solos, duets, quartets and choruses, by Rev. Reed's singing class and by the school choir, and the sermon, preached by Rev. Reed, of Christ church, and Rev. Hoop, of Grace church. The music by the choir, consisting of anthems and Christmas hymns, was well rendered.

During the day the bells of old Trinity were rung at stated intervals, and a number of Christmas times played upon them. On Sunday morning the communion of the Lord's Supper was administered by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Greenwald, to a very large number of communicants.

In the afternoon there was a musical concert at the church. The Sunday-schools connected with the church. It was largely attended and the exercises of unusual interest—the music, including solos, duets, quartets and choruses, by Rev. Reed's singing class and by the school choir, and the sermon, preached by Rev. Reed, of Christ church, and Rev. Hoop, of Grace church.

The church is decorated with a large and beautiful arch and evergreen springing above the altar, an either side of which are large Christmas trees, on which are hung various Christmas emblems, crucifixes, stars, anchors, crosses, hearts, &c., &c. The walls and window frames are decorated with tied flowers, and the altar and pulpit with flowers.

There were no services at Grace Lutheran. On Christmas morning service commenced at 10:15, and a sermon relative to the birth of Christ was preached by the pastor, Rev. F. P. Mayer, Christmas anthems and hymns by the choir were well sung. The service was a very interesting and profitable one.

St. Stephen's Lutheran. The regular Christmas service was conducted on Christmas morning at 10 o'clock by the pastor Rev. Meister. In the afternoon there was no service.

St. John's Lutheran. There were no Christmas ceremonies at St. John's Lutheran on Saturday yesterday; but to-night there will be an interesting festival consisting of responsive exercises, interspersed with singing, after which there will be a distribution of gifts among the pupils.

St. Joseph's Hospital. The Christmas services at St. Joseph's hospital were of an unusual character, a midnight mass being celebrated just as Christmas came in. The hospital chapel was very handsomely decorated, festoons of evergreen adorning the altar and bouquets and wreaths of flowers below.

The church was very prettily decorated, a prominent feature being the quotation "This Day is Born a Saviour," the letters being of evergreen and hung on wires in front of the pulpit.

The usual six o'clock morning service was held in this church, where a congregation assembled that crowded the floor and galleries. The decorations were very handsome, being similar to those of last year, and including a large evergreen festoon from the centre of the ceiling to the corners of the galleries, the latter also being hung with ropes of evergreen. The pulpit and reading desk were set off with flowers and greens; the side pillars and arch were adorned with greens; from the centre of the arch depended a large star there was no inscription, but the ornamentation, which had been under the direction of Mr. H. Stamm, was as usual very fine, comprising the "Adeste Fideles," "Lambdome's Hymn, and the Gloria from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, with full organ and orchestral accompaniment.

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The choir is full and strong, Miss Taylor's soprano, Miss Mary Seuer's contralto, Mr. H. Stamm's tenor and Mr. L. A. Prezinger's bass being heard to special advantage, but the chorus voices also showing the effects of leader Stamm's efficient training. The pastor, Rev. M. Peters, conducted the services, which included the account of the birth of Christ as related in St. Luke's gospel, which was alternately read and sung by the pastor and the choir.

There was a very prettily decorated with festoons of evergreen; and in the arched space above the pulpit was the inscription, "Praise the Lord," and on the wall over it were the words, "Glory to God in the highest;" the pulpit was ornamented with green and flowers, and in the corner to the right stood a Christmas tree prettily decked and illuminated with candles.

The exercises consisted of scripture reading and Christmas hymns and carols by the pupils of the Sunday school, and appropriate addresses by the Rev. G. Hart, D. D., and Rev. Theodore Appel, D. D. At the conclusion there was a distribution of gifts to the Sunday school children, each of whom received a package of candy and an orange.

The occasion was a successful and joyous one. Last evening the pastor, Rev. W. F. Lichtner, preached a timely sermon.

St. Paul's Reformed. The Sunday-school anniversary of St. Paul's Reformed was held on Christmas evening and a very interesting programme consisted of choir musical selections, readings and recitations, all which were well rendered.

Trinity Lutheran. Trinity church was, as has been customary on the Christmas anniversary, very prettily decorated. A large and handsome arch of evergreen spanned the pulpit, and the centre of the arch was a large Christmas star and cross composed of gas-jets.

The pillars of the gallery were trimmed in evergreen wreaths and the communion table, the font and pulpit were brilliantly adorned with beautiful flowers. At the morning service addresses were made by Rev. Reed, of Christ church, and Rev. Hoop, of Grace church.

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St. John's Free Episcopal. St. John's church was never more beautifully decorated than at present, the evergreens and flowers being in profusion and very artistically arranged.

On Christmas morning at 10:30 the full Christmas service, including communion, was conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. B. Barker. The singing was conducted by W. O